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DIE PRINCIPIEN DER WÄRMELEHRE HISTORISCH-KRITISCH ENTWICKELT. By Dr. E. Mach, Professor in the University of Vienna. Second edition. Leipsic: Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth. 1900. Pages, xii, 484.

In its second edition, Mach's *Principles of the Theory of Heat, Historically and Critically Considered*, has not undergone radical modification. But three years having elapsed since the appearance of the first edition,—a gratifying indication of the success and worth of the work,—nothing more has been attempted in the way of alteration than the insertion of a few short supplementary and expansive passages. A decided improvement in the appearance of the book has been made through the substitution of several new portraits of physical inquirers for old ones which appeared in the first edition, as well as through the typographical revisions to which the book has been subjected and the addition of an index. Professor Mach pays a handsome tribute to the memory of the late Judge B. Stallo, the author of the well-known work *The Concepts of Modern Physics*, and formerly United States Minister to Italy, by dedicating to him the present edition of his book. Professor Mach became acquainted with Judge Stallo's work only recently, and the coincidence of aim and contents between his own critical expositions of science and those of Judge Stallo have been both pleasing and cogent confirmations of the general attitude adopted by both. A rather full analytical review of Professor Mach's work appeared in Vol. VII., page 463, of *The Monist*. The essays contained in it are extremely important, both from a philosophical and scientific point of view, and it may be of interest to the readers of *The Monist* to learn that translations of some of these essays are now appearing in the current numbers of *The Open Court*.

WORLD'S CONGRESS ADDRESSES. By The Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. 1900. Pages, 88. Price, 15 cents (9d.).

By universal acknowledgment the Parliament of Religions was from every point of view the crowning achievement of the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in the year 1893. The department of Religion, which was one of the twenty great groups in which congresses were held, embraced forty-six general divisions, including the Parliament of Religions proper. In announcing the plans of the religious congresses, the object in view was proclaimed in the title-page of the announcement in these words:

"To unite all religion against all irreligion; to make the Golden Rule the
 "basis of this union; to present to the world in the Religious Congresses to be
 "held in connexion with the Columbian Exposition of 1893, the substantial unity
 "of many religions in the good deeds of the religious life; to provide for a World's
 "Parliament of Religions, in which their common aims and common grounds of
 "union may be set forth, and the marvellous religious progress of the nineteenth
 "century reviewed; and to facilitate separate and independent Congresses of dif-